

Transformations in Europe (1450-1750)



Renaissance

- By the 14th century, northern Italy had many urban areas, while rest of Europe was still mostly rural. Urbanization was a function of the region's growing trade and the resulting wealth of merchants, who came to dominate politics and society as well as business= **patrons**
- By 1450 the Renaissance was already launched in Italy
- **Humanism= emphasized individual capabilities and accomplishments supported an entrepreneurial spirit**
- Renewed interest in ancient civilization of Greece and Rome= challenged the authority of the Roman Catholic Church?
- Revived interest in classical writing and secular subjects in opposition to the emphasis on theology and spiritual topics of the Middle Ages

Medieval Art vs. Renaissance Art

- **During the Middle Ages**

- Find God
- Prove pre-conceived ideas (in other words, not try to challenge the “status quo” what they had always believed.

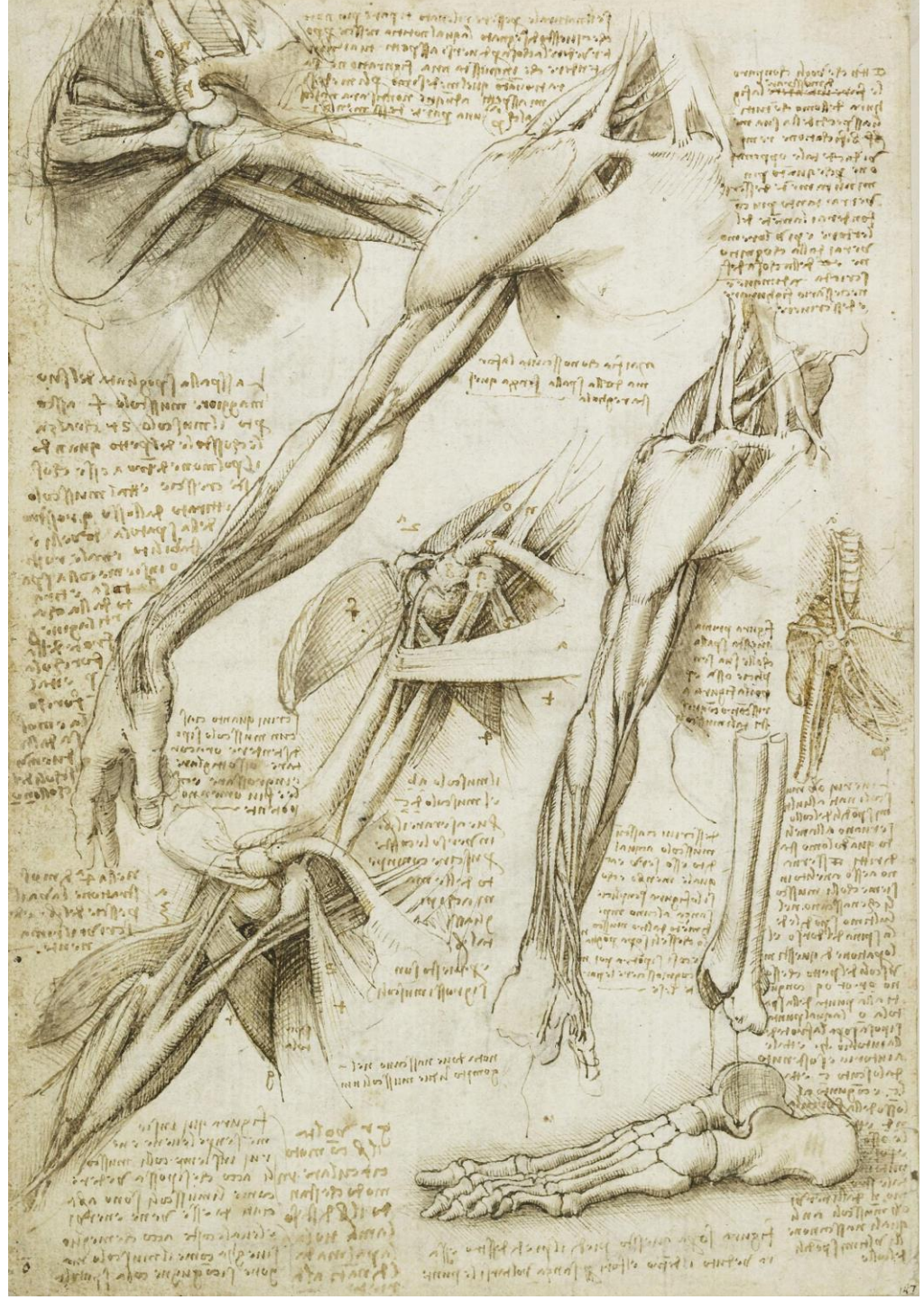
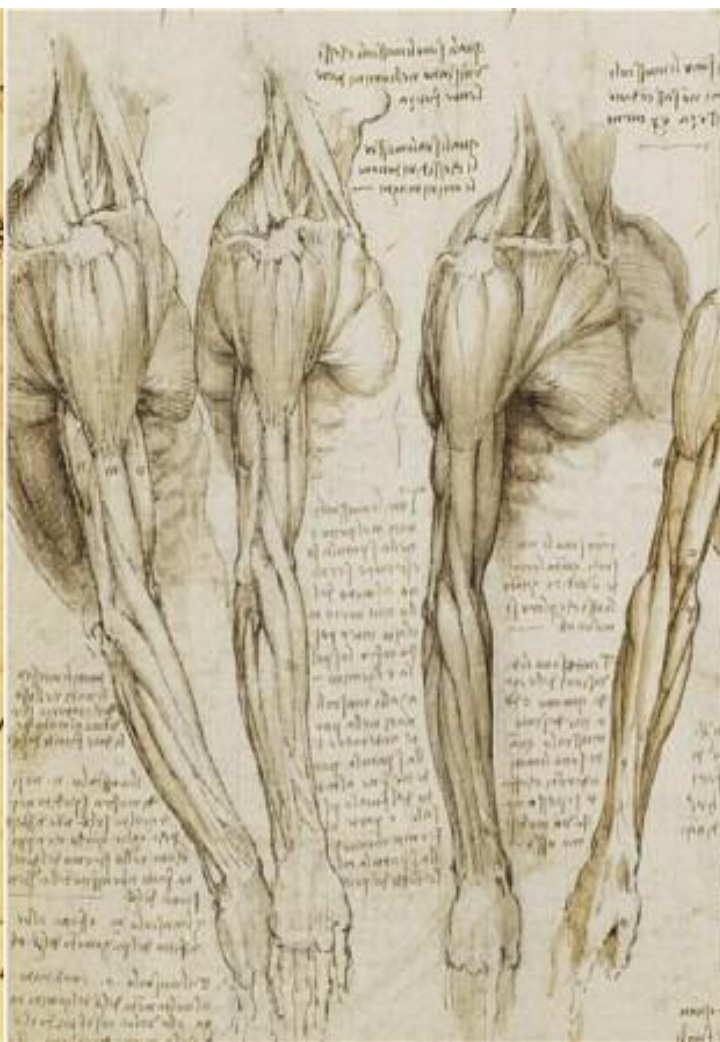
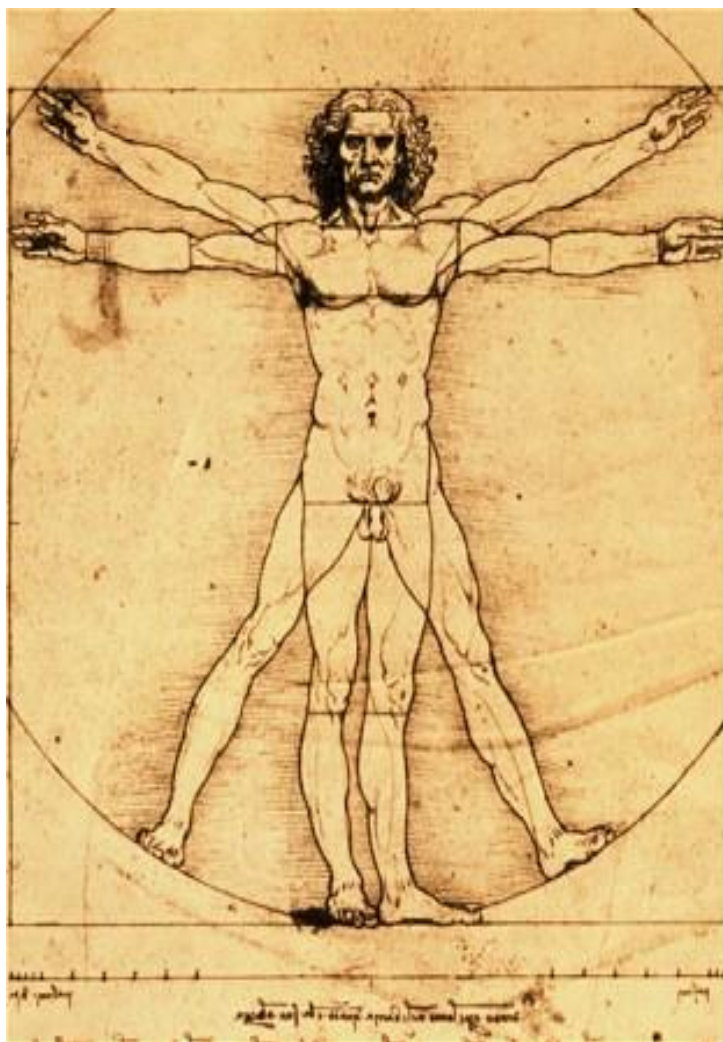


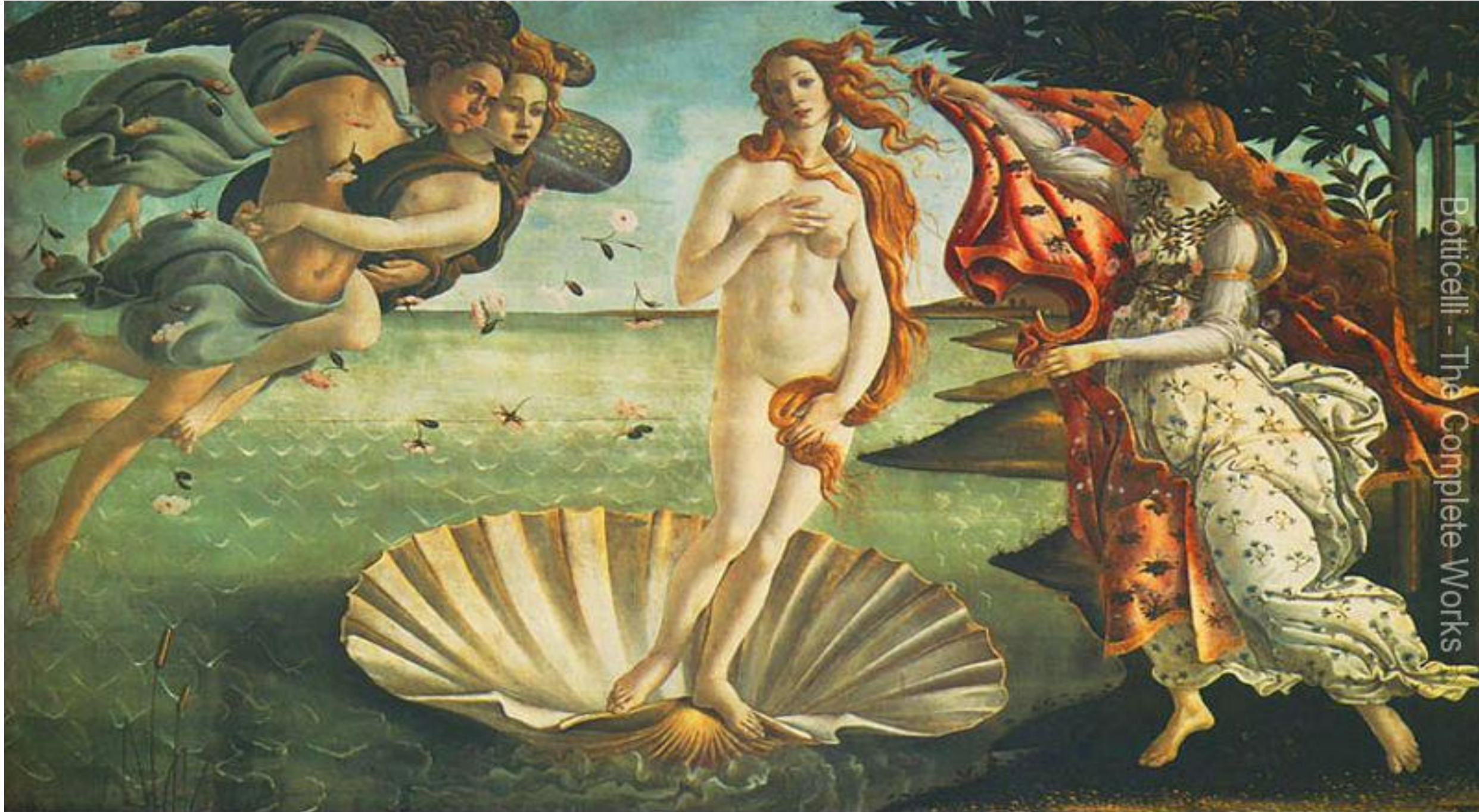
- **During the Renaissance**

- Find man
- Promote learning









Botticelli - The Complete Works

courtesy of www.sandrobotticelli.net

Medieval Gothic Cathedrals (rib vault and the flying buttress)



Renaissance and the “Renaissance Man”

- Saint Peter's Basilica (1506) → stray away from Gothic medieval arch.
- **Medici Family (Pope Leo X** r. 1513 to his death in 1521)





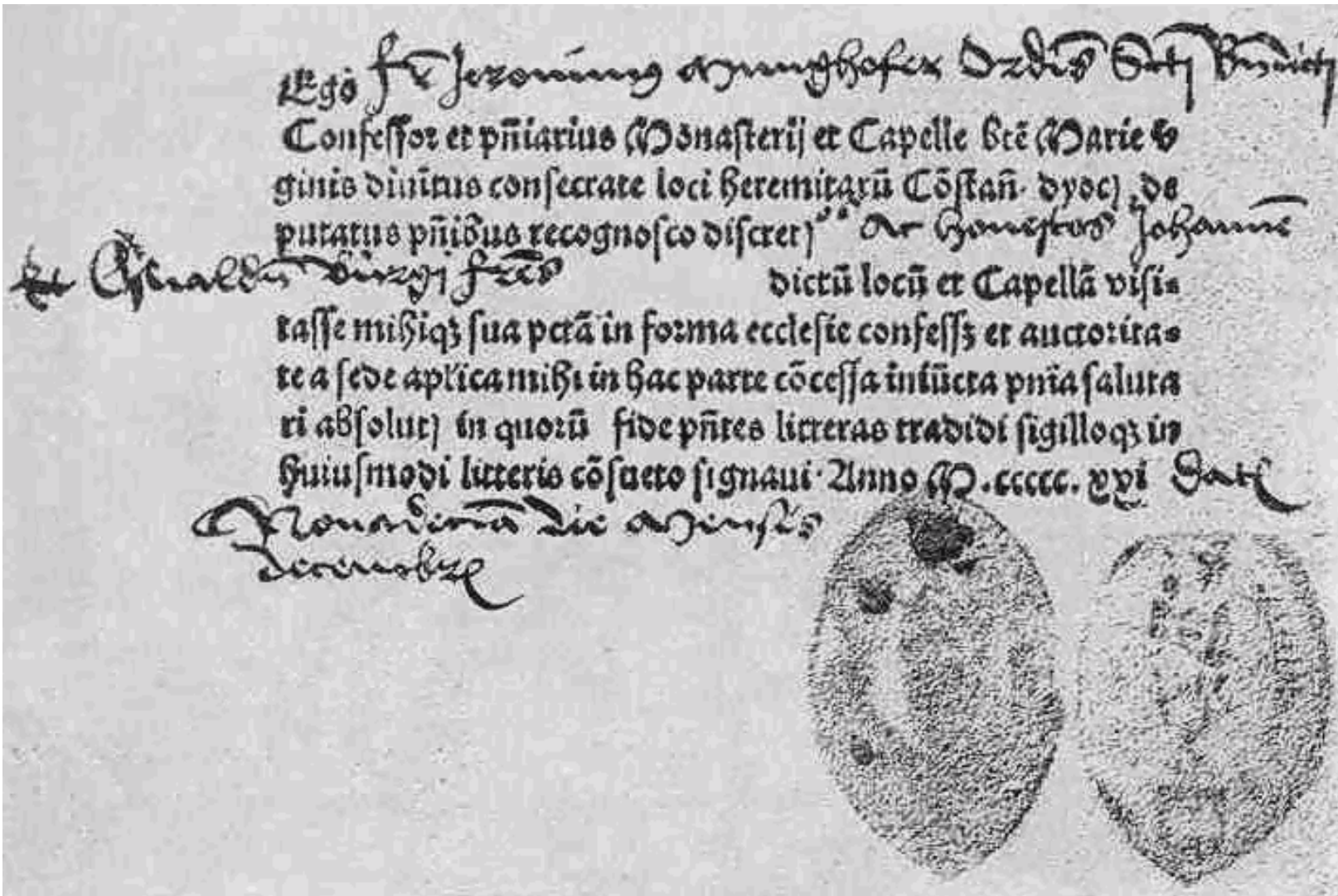
Johann Gutenberg (1454) Gutenberg Bible



Papacy/Papal Authority

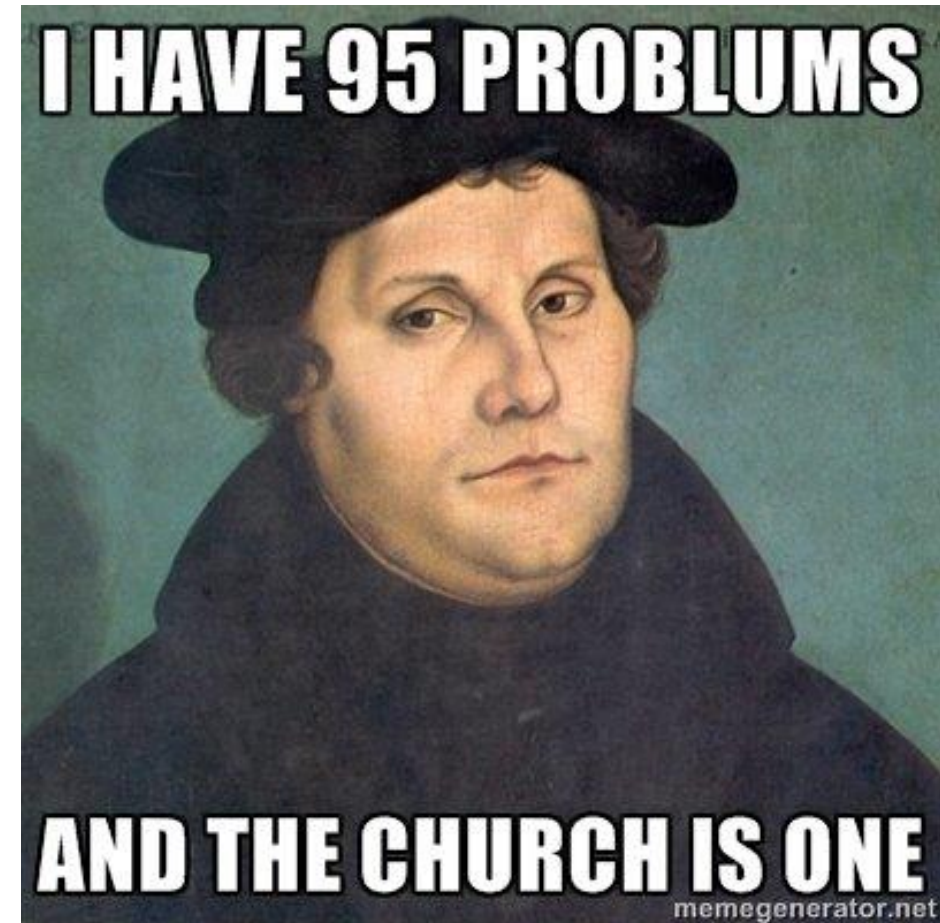


Indulgences



Protestant Reformation (1517)

- Schism in Western Christianity
- **Martin Luther's** "95 Theses"
- **Calvinists (John Calvin)** "Predestined"
- Regardless, no question male dominance in the church and family
- The impact of **humanism**, and the new learning of the Renaissance that questioned much traditional thought.
- Luther's translations into the Bible into the German vernacular (instead of Latin) made it more accessible to the laity, an event that had a tremendous impact on both the church and German culture. → Lutheran churches



Catholic Reformation (Counter-Reformation)

- Council of Trent (1545-1563)
- Jesuits (Spanish)
- Inquisitions
- Charles V, Holy Roman Emperor, and Phillip II, King of Spain, key political and military architects of the Counter Reformation





ET
EGRESSO
TIBI QVIA
EST TIBI
EXPER HANC
DE
TAM ADHUC
C. CLESIAM
ET PORTA
NINTA
EDVNT
VSTAM
THELI

D. O. M. I.
HERCVLES GONZAGA MANTVAN⁷ HIER^s. SERIPANDVS NEAP^s STANISLAVS POLONVS⁴ LVDOVICVS
SIMONETA MEDIOLANE⁵ MARVS SITICVS DALCEPS GERMAN⁶ CAROLVS ALOTARINGIAGATVS⁷ LVDONJ⁸
CVS MATRV TIVSELEC⁹ EPS. TRID⁸ ANTONIARCHIEPS PRAGENORAT. CA. S. PREG. BOHE⁶ GEORGIEPS.
ORAT. CA. S. PREG. HVG⁹ VALENTINVS EPS. PREMISCIE ORAT. REGIS POLONIA⁴ MANTONIEPS AVGVSTA
ORAT. DVCS SABADIA⁷ SIGISMVNVS ATVNORAT. CA. SAREVS¹³ LVDOVICVS. LANSAC ORAT. REGIS
FRANCIA¹⁴ FERDINAND MARTINET ORAT. REGIS PORTVGALIA¹⁵ NICOLVS DE PONTE ORAT. VENETVS¹⁶
AVGVSTINVS PAVNGARTNER ORAT. BAVAR¹⁷ MELCHIO LVISI ORAT. HELVETIE¹⁸ IOANES STROGVN ORAT.
AVGVSTINVS IN SECRETARI CONC²⁰ CLADCOMES LVNEN ORAT. REGIS HISPANIAE



BIG IDEAS: Political Consolidation

- The many cultural changes in Europe during early modern times were accompanied by political changes, most notably the consolidation of weak medieval kingdoms into strong, centralized states.
- Religion remained very important, and religious issues continued to fragment the Holy Roman Empire, but strong kings emerged in England, France, and Spain by the late 16th century.



Holy Roman Empire



Charles V's reign

The Holy Roman Empire

When you call yourself the Holy Roman Empire, but you're neither Holy, nor Roman, or an Empire

when yo outfit's on point but you are too bothered by the 30 years war, famines, black death and enemies of the Empire to care



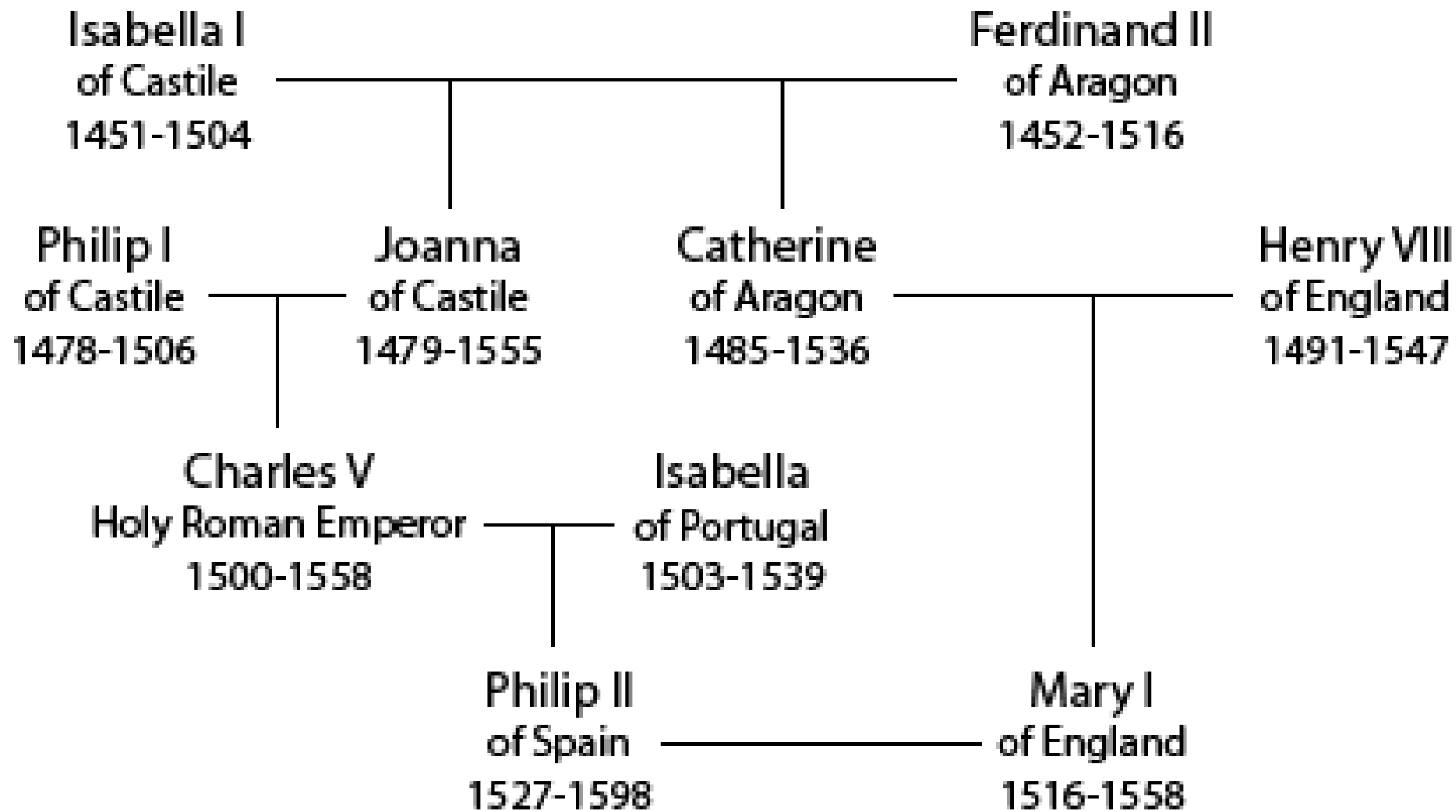
Don't worry, it's basically Germany. Just don't think about it.



Charles V, Holy Roman Empire

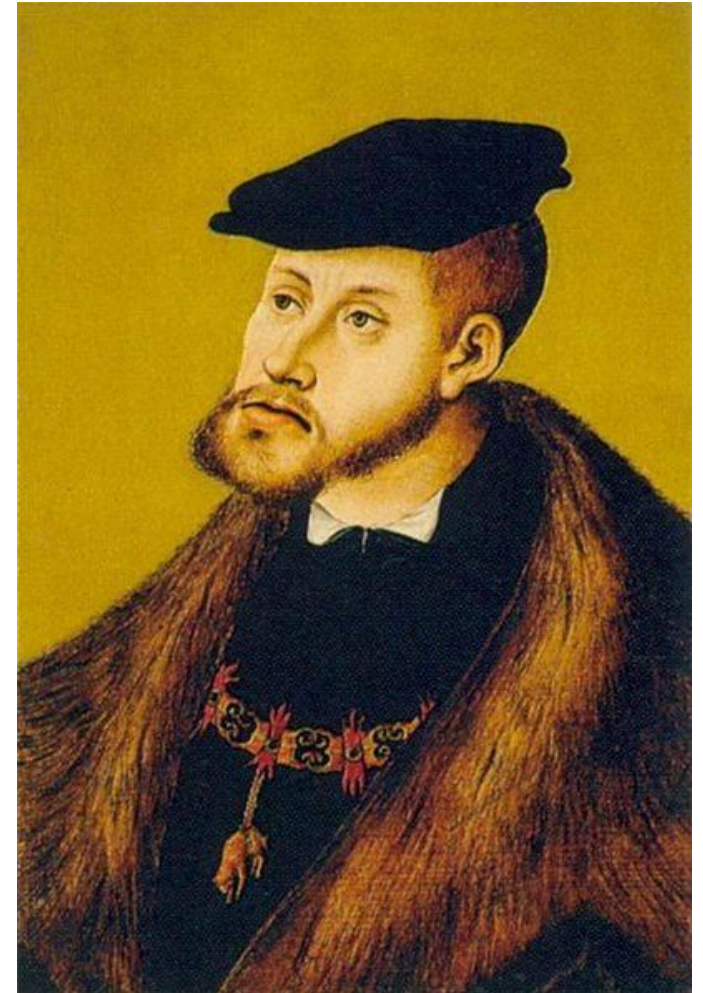
- The Holy Roman Empire was a multi-ethnic complex of territories in Western and Central Europe that developed during the Early Middle Ages and continued until its dissolution in 1806 during the Napoleonic Wars (1,004 years!)
- 800 CE Germanic war leader **Charlemagne** and Pope (deal I get to be “Cesar”, and I’ll acknowledge church’s religious superiority over my secular power)= HOLY ROMAN EMPIRE= rocky relationship for years to come
- Colonization of the Americas, Christianization of Natives/ Approval for Jesuit order to convert Asia, missionary missions
- Managed to bankrupt Holy Roman Empire (defaulted on massive debts to creditors) always doomed?
- Lacked nationalism, never had means of levying direct taxes/raising army from territories, TOO BIG





Habsburgs

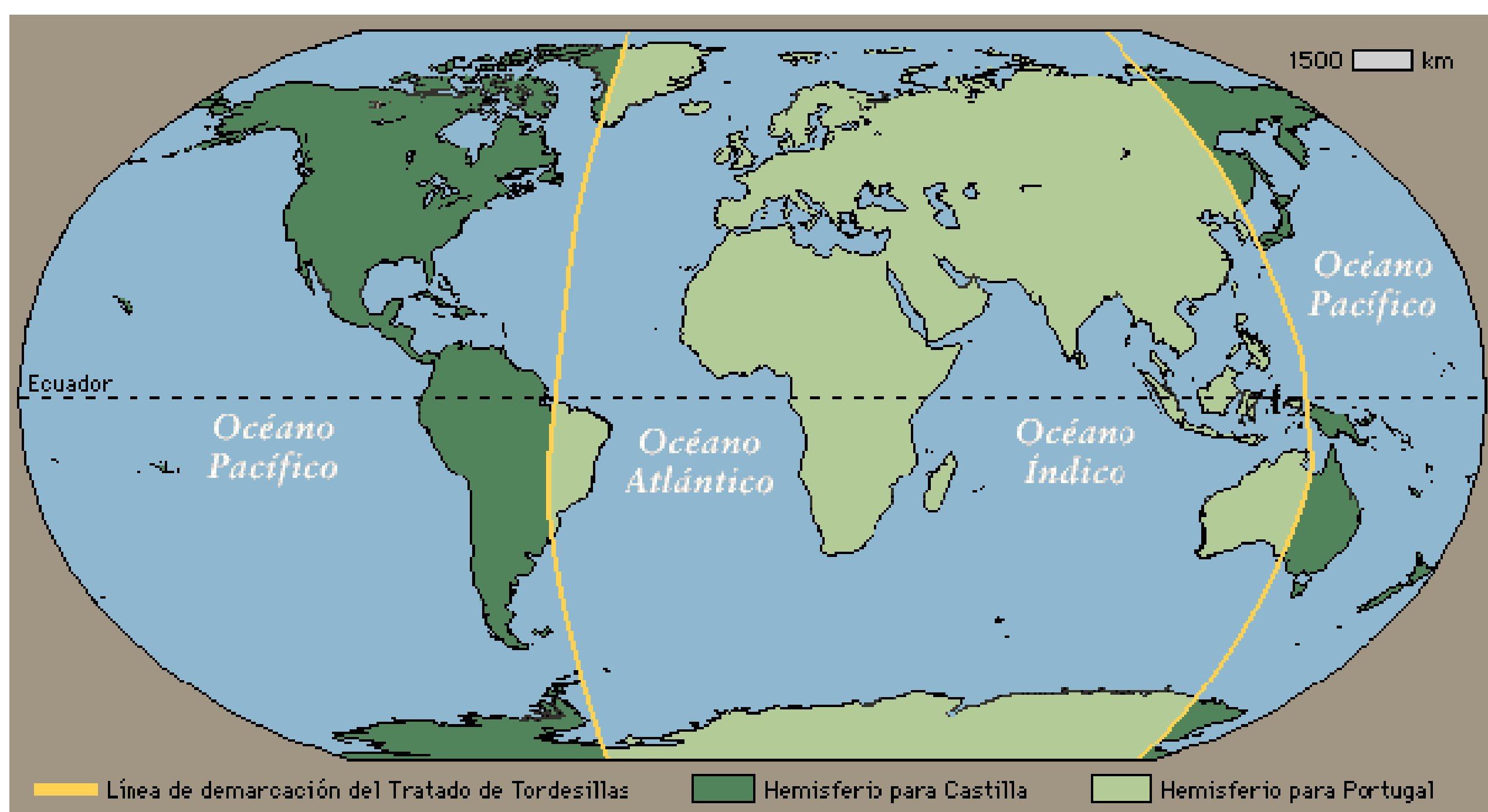
- European warrior clan claimed emperors throne and establish dominance over the papacy= dynastic marriages between family members= inheritance within family and out of the church





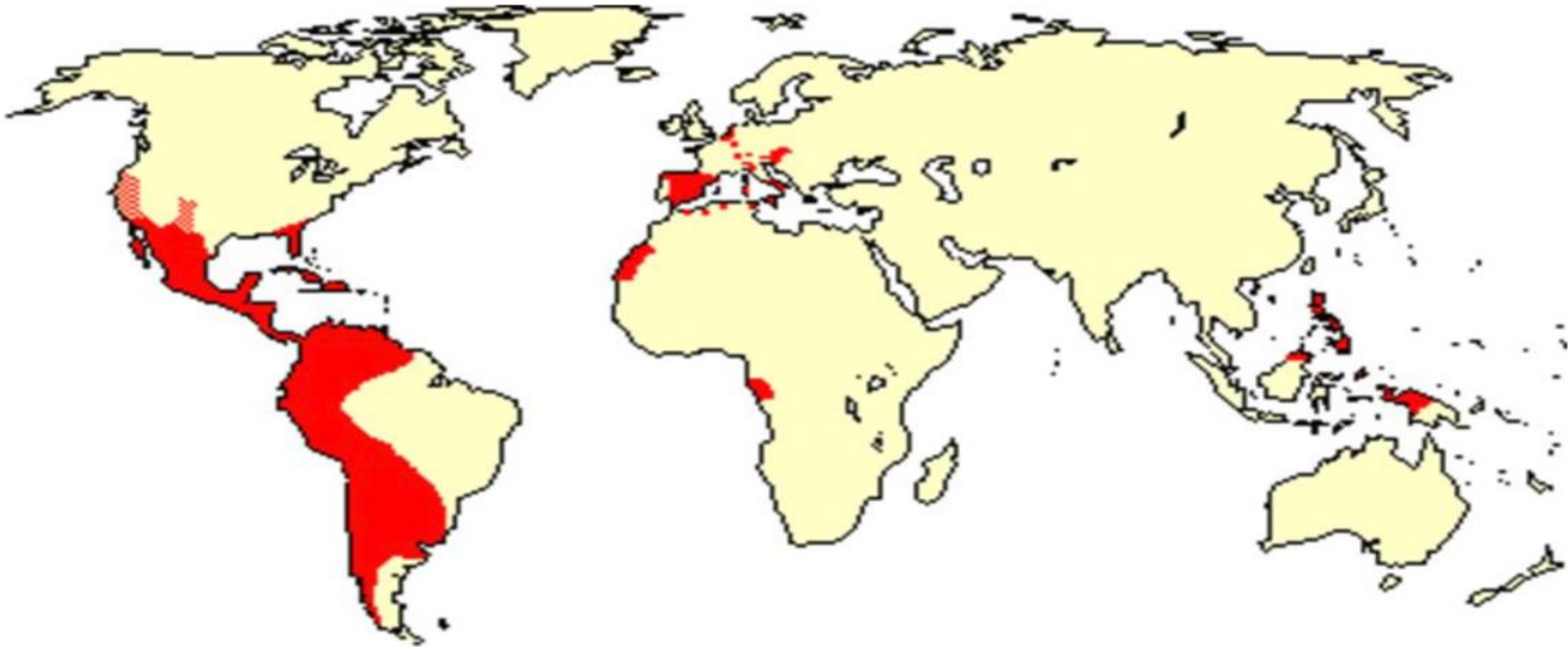
Habsburgs

- 1356 papacy fought back and HRE position turned into an elected position
- Family had to pay a fortune and bribes to win elections
- Charles V starts rule in debt = tax increases? NOPE
- Ruler of Spain and Germany (family tree)
- “By the time Charles bought his throne in 1521, German merchants had come to think of themselves as being guaranteed the rights to speak in Parliament, to have a say in their taxes, and to even form their own militias”
- Protestantism another headache for Charles V (he is Catholic)
- **Had to also be ruler of all of the Americas (except a chunk of Brazil...why?)**
- 1520 received complaints about native treatment, banned new **encomiendas** and this worked not at all.
- Abdicated throne (son Phillip II gets Spain)



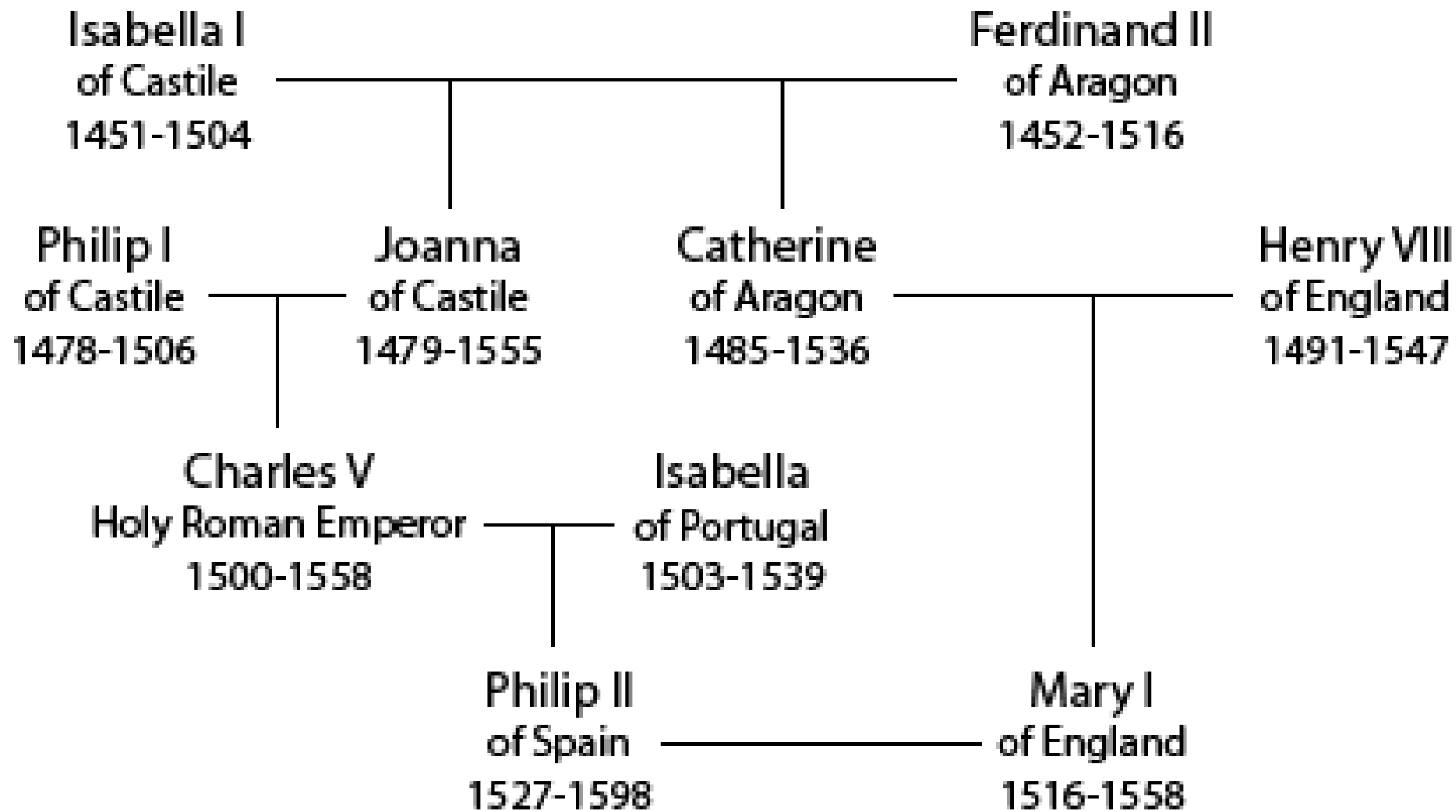
Spain

Spanish Empire of Philip II



Spain (absolute monarch)

- Kingdom unified in the late 15th century by the marriage of **Ferdinand and Isabella**, combining to small kingdoms of Castile and Aragon
- Columbus, drove out Muslims from Southern Spain with the **conquest of Granada in 1492**
- Devoutly Catholic
- Rich from New World...silver? JK massive inflation
- **Divine rights of a king; absolutism**
- Spanish armada vs England

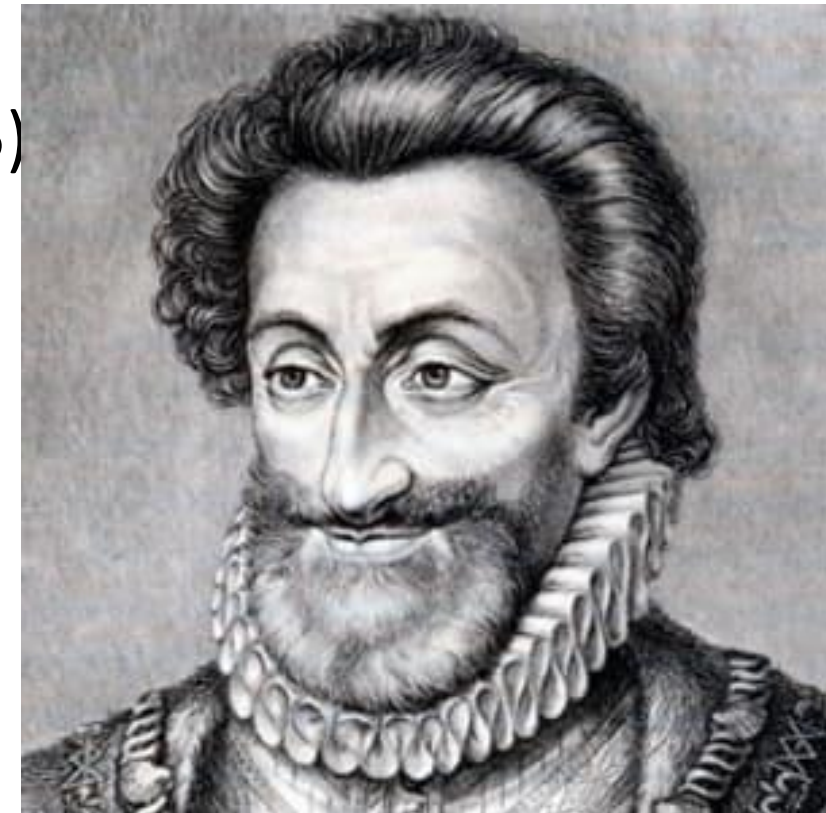
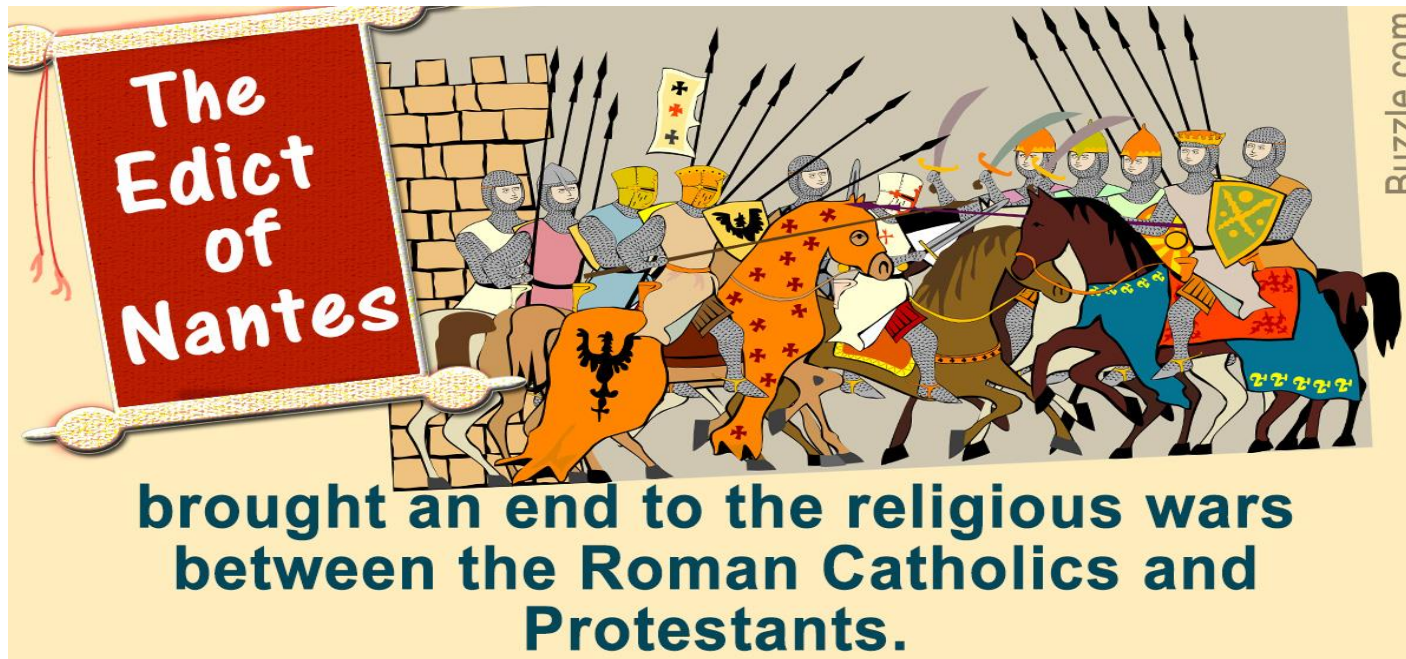


France



Henry of Navarre (King Henry IV of France)

- Abjure the Calvinist faith; Accepts Catholic faith
- **French Wars of Religions** (1562-1598) → **Huguenots** v. Catholics → Estimated 3 million people died in this period of violence, famine, and disease
- **Louis XIV** revoked **Edict of Nantes** (r. 1643-1715)



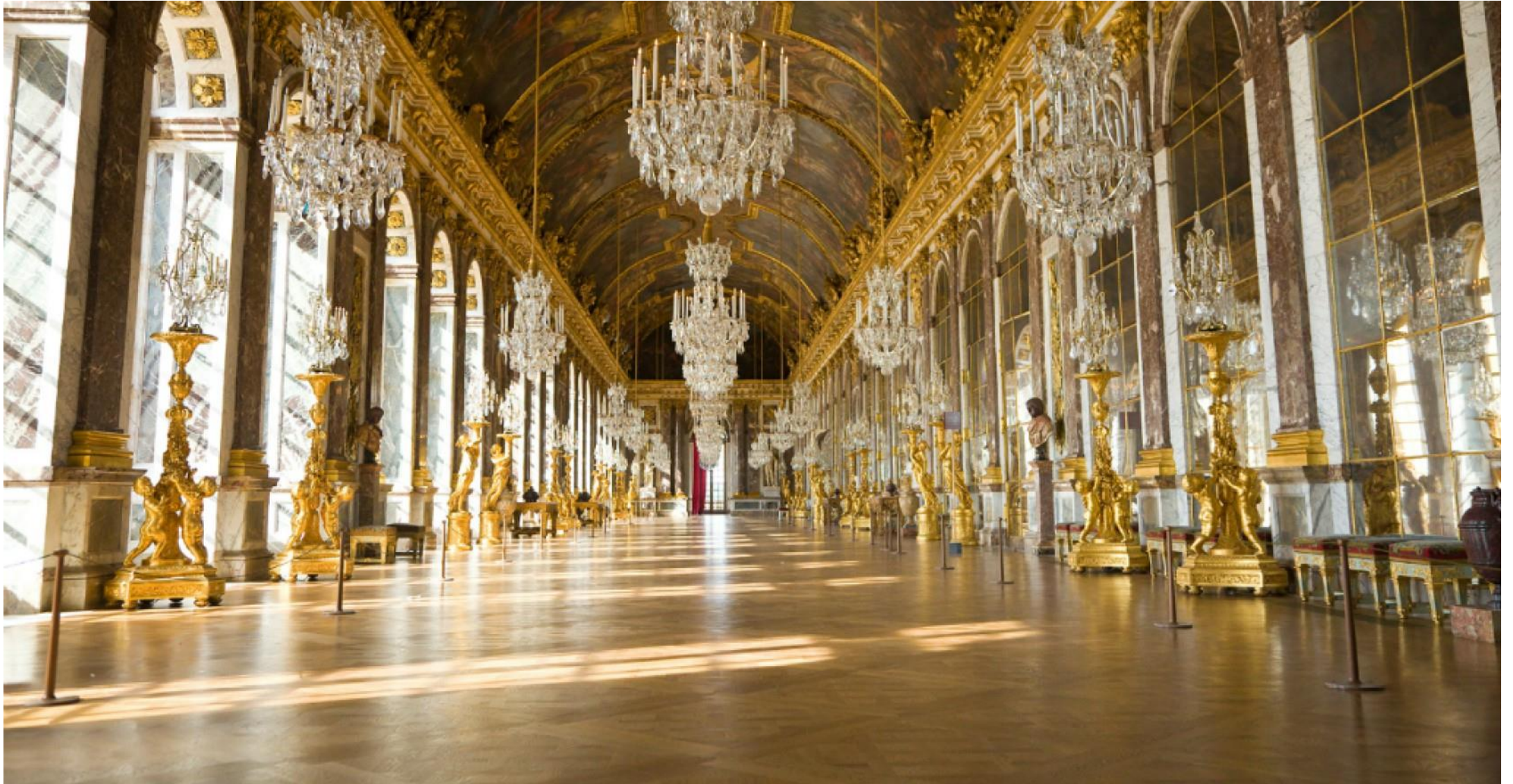
French Absolutism

- **Louis XIV and Versailles** (“Sun King”) (r. 1643 –1715)
- “Divine Rights of Kings”
- Sought to eliminate feudalism by compelling many members of the nobility to inhabit his palace
- Longest reigning monarch (72 years)
- Leader in the growing centralization of power
- War defined foreign policy





Hall of Mirrors





England



Wars of the Roses (1455-1487)

- England: House of Plantagenet/Lancaster v. House of York
- Richard III (killed princes in the tower???) (hunchback???)
- Battle of Bosworth Field → Henry Tudor wins → Became Henry VII (7th not 8th) starts Tudor period in England



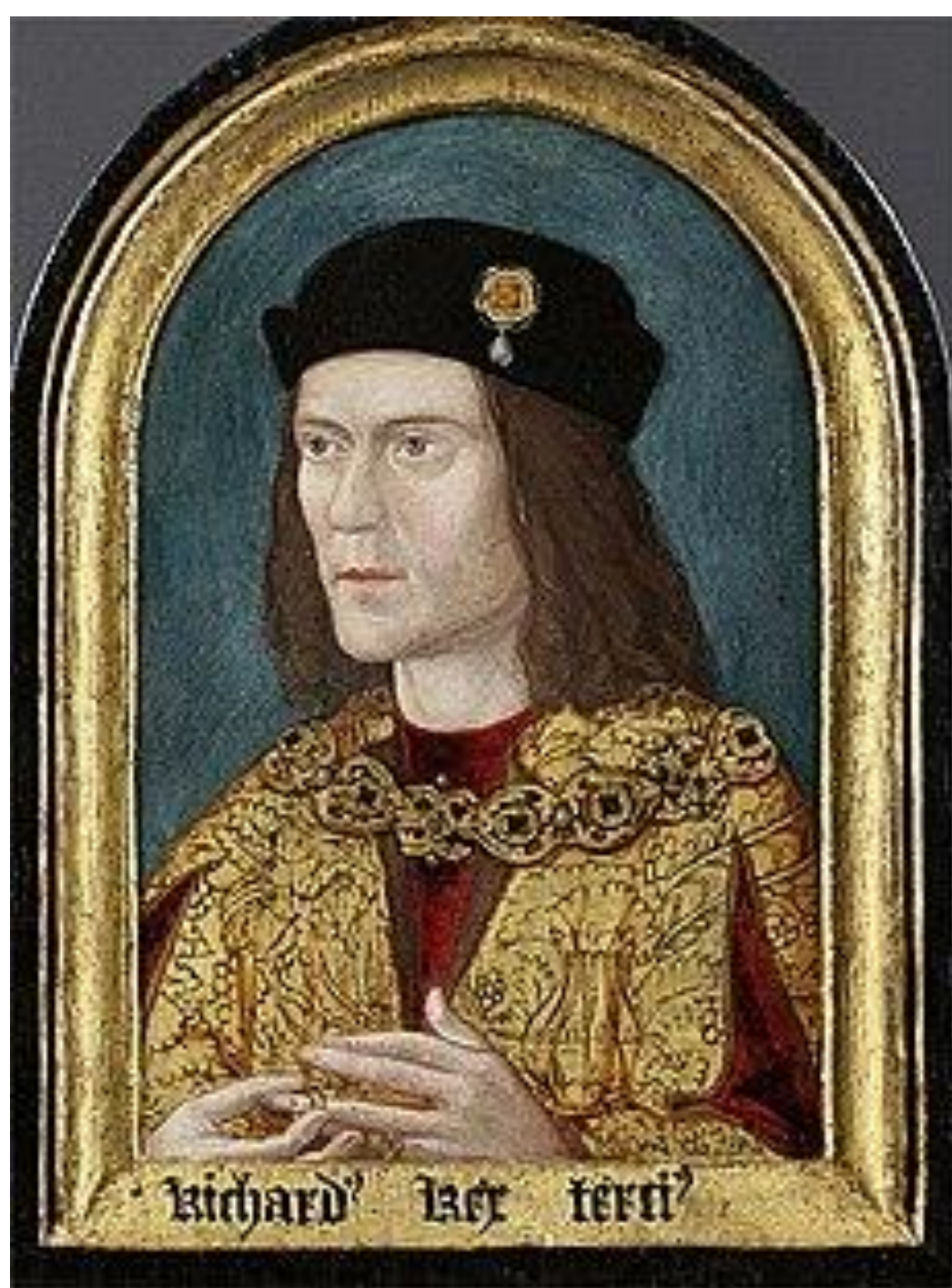
Lancaster Rose



York Rose



Tudor Rose







King Henry VIII (8th) (1509-1547) (Tudors)

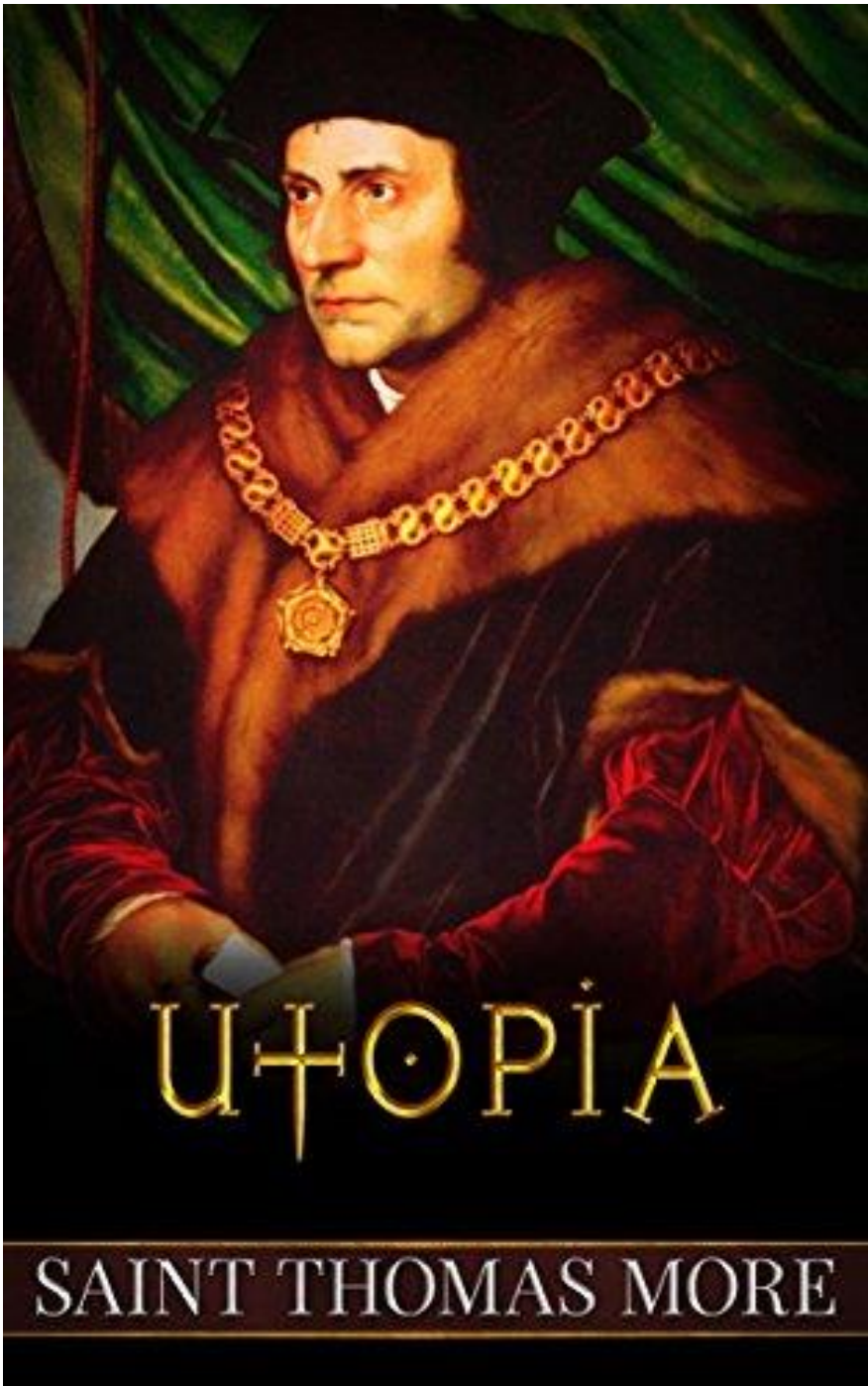
- “"Divorced, beheaded, died, divorced, beheaded, survived.”
- Wants divorce from **Catherine of Aragon** (daughter of Fernanda and Isabella and aunt to Charles V) → Pope says no, don't anger Charles V → annulment?
- Creates **Anglican Church** (Protestant) to marry Anne Boleyn
- Thomas Wolsey executed (archbishop of York) and chief adviser to king
- **Thomas More**: “"I die the King's good servant, but God's first.”
- Thomas Cromwell (also later executed) Chief Minister
- Offspring? Edward, Mary, and **Elizabeth**
- **Puritans** are “pure” Calvinists → Plymouth, MA 1620 Mayflower voyage





When your parents ask where all the monasteries went





Henry VIII's successor's

- Edward VI
- Mary ("Bloody Mary") Catholic (WHY? WHO IS HER MOTHER?)
- **Elizabeth I** (Protestant) (WHY? WHO IS HER MOTHER?)
 - During Mary's reign, Elizabeth was imprisoned for nearly a year on suspicion of supporting Protestant rebels.
 - "The Virgin Queen"
 - Elizabeth's reign became known as the **Elizabethan era**. The period is famous for the flourishing of English drama, led by playwrights such as William Shakespeare and Christopher Marlowe, and for the seafaring prowess of English adventurers such as **Francis Drake**. (2nd to circumnavigate globe: 1st?)
 - Defeated Spanish Armada (Speech to the Troops at Tilbury) (1588)
 - Executes Mary Queen of Scots → no heir for Liz → King James I (Stuarts)

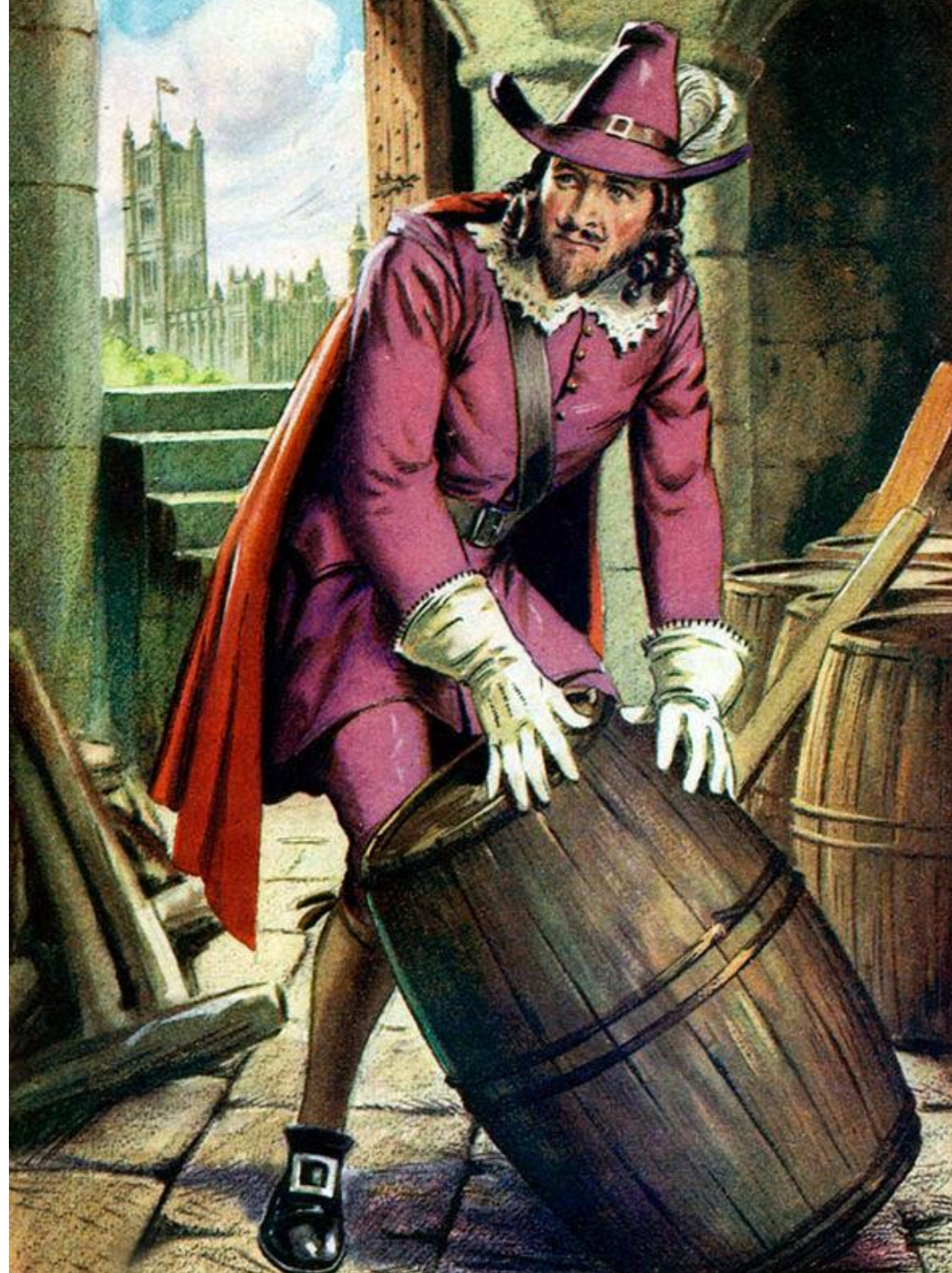






King James I of England (1603-1625)

- **The Stuarts**
- Protestant
- The kingdoms of Scotland and England were individual sovereign states, with their own parliaments, judiciaries, and laws, though both were ruled by James in personal union.
- James was the son of Mary, Queen of Scots, and a great-great-grandson of Henry VII, King of England and Lord of Ireland, positioning him to eventually accede to all three thrones.
- King James Bible
- First English colony in New World (Jamestown) (1607)
- **Gunpowder plot** against King James I (1605) (Jesuit Treason) (Guy Fawkes Day)
- As King of Scots, James had become accustomed to Scotland's weak parliamentary tradition since assuming control of the Scottish government in 1583, so that upon assuming power south of the border, the new King of England was genuinely affronted by the constraints the [English Parliament](#) attempted to place on him in exchange for money. In spite of this, James' personal extravagance meant he was perennially short of money and had to resort to extra-Parliamentary sources of income.
- Sold titles to make money for crown= old nobility not happy about this
- “Divine Rights of a King” vs Parliament: “...."I will not thank where I feel no thanks due“”





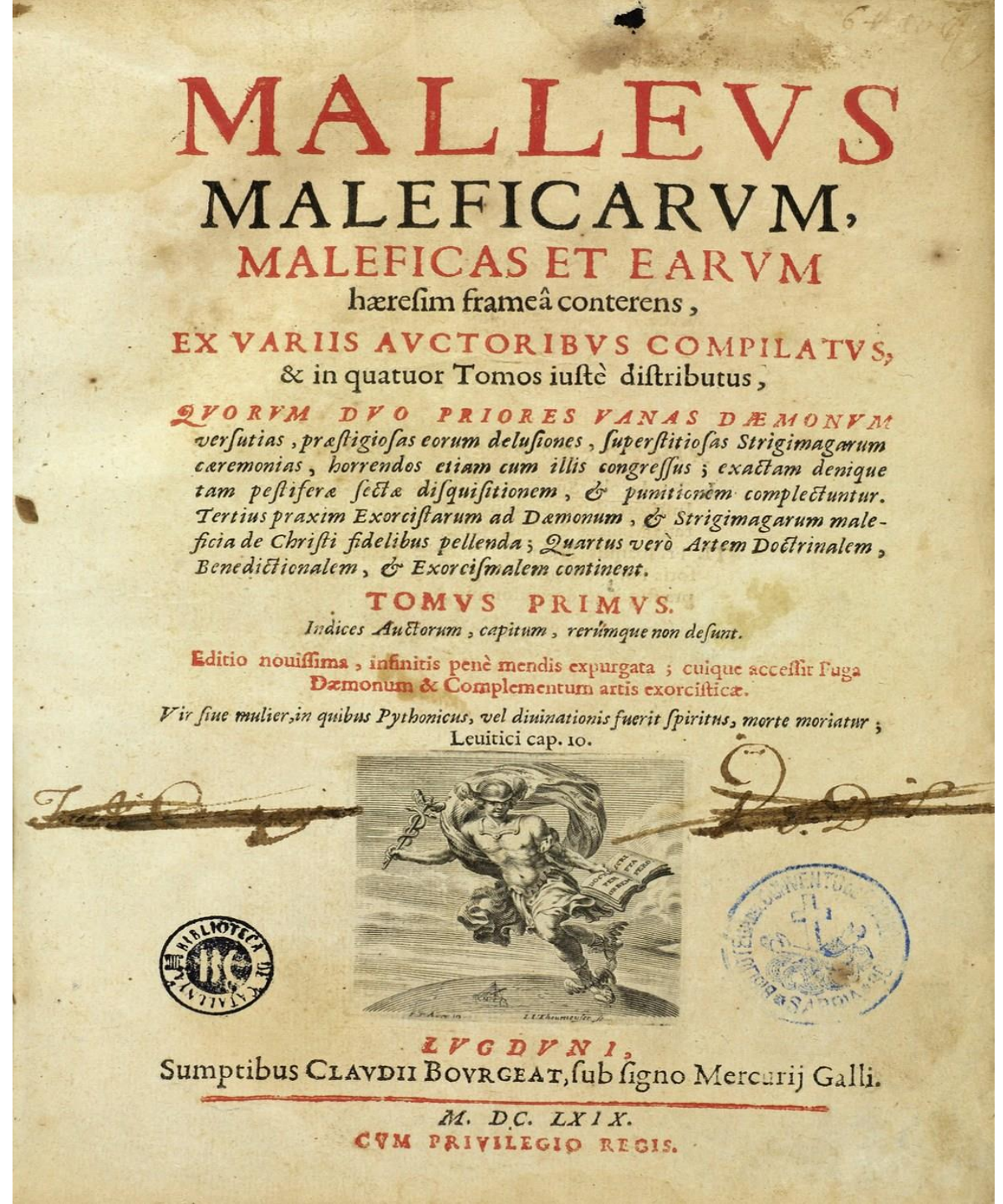
English Civil War (1642–1651) and the Glorious Revolution (1688)

- Parliamentarians vs. Royalists
- “Little Gods on earth”
Parliament says uhhhh nope
- **King Charles I executed → Oliver Cromwell → King Charles II**
- **King James II** (warming pan baby)
(Catholic wife is a threat?)
- **Glorious Revolution (1688) → King and Queen William and Mary of Orange → English Bill of Rights (1689)**
- **Constitutionalism**



Witch Hunts

- **Malleus Maleficarum** (1487)
- Jennet Davis (Pendle Witch Child)
- 3/4ths women (why?)
- 100,000 people tried; 60,000 executed
- These events coincided with rising social tensions, growing rural poverty, and environmental issues



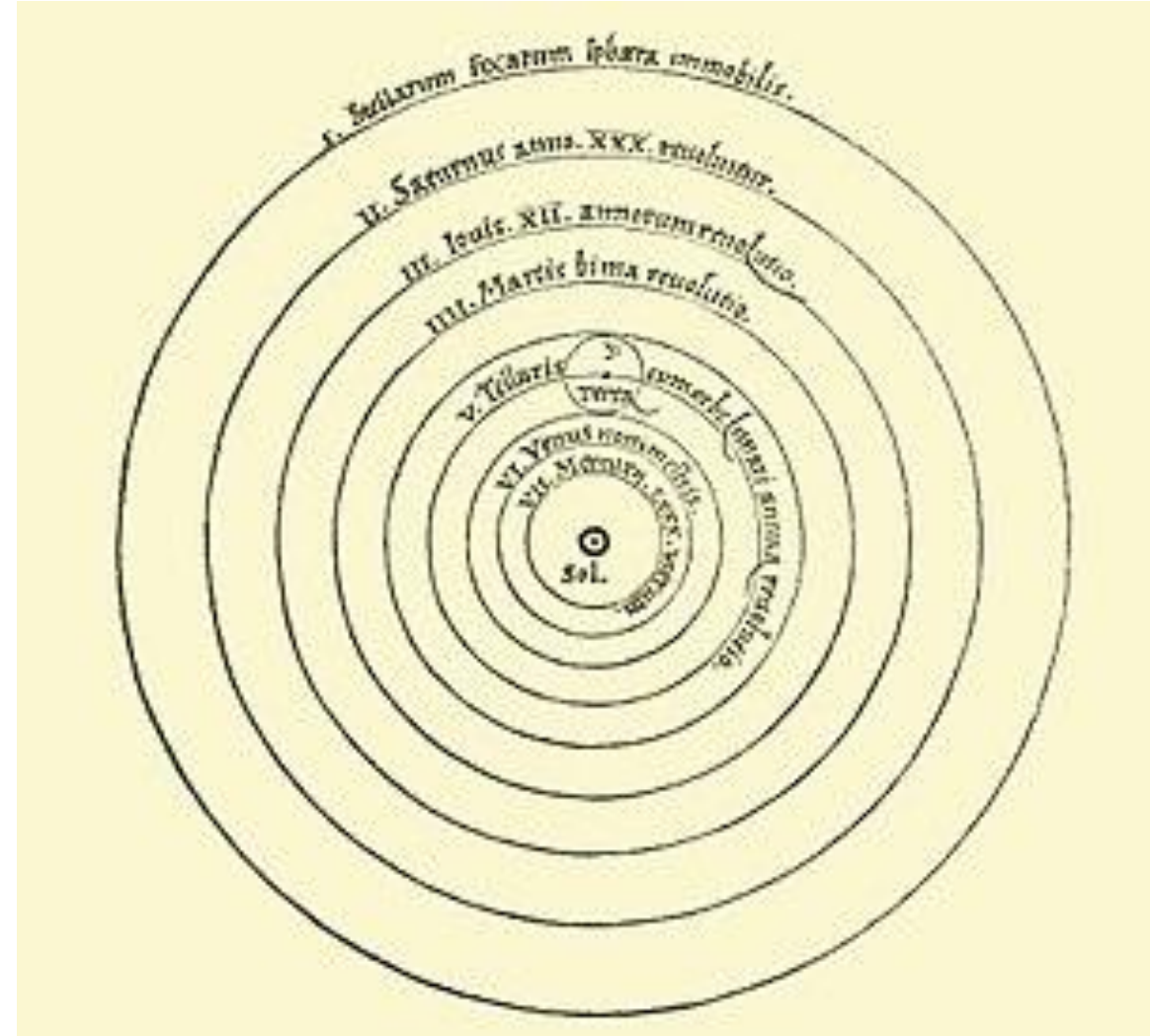
30 Years War (1618-1648)

- Involved all regions of the Holy Roman Empire
- Central Europe 8 million deaths; results in Pan-Germanism
- Since 16th century, the Reformation had been dividing the Holy Roman Empire
- Protestant and Catholic states form alliances
- Bohemia (Czech) ruler dies → has no heir → picks Catholic → Protestant peeps not happy
- **Treaty of Westphalia**, which allowed principalities and cities to choose their own religion, creating a patchwork of religious affiliations throughout the Empire.



Scientific Revolution

- **Aristotelian physics**
- Johannes Gutenberg printing press (1439)
- **Copernicus (1473- 1543)→ Nasir al Din→ revise Julian calendar**
- **Galileo (1564-1642)**
- “Bible should be interpreted to coincide with the evidence”
- Giordano Bruno
- **Isaac Newton (Principia Mathematica)**
- **Francis Bacon (Scientific Method)**





Scientific Revolution

- The new science contrasted to the scholasticism of the Middle Ages, in which scholars based their inquiry on the principles established by the church
- New emphasis on the freedom of inquiry sometimes resulted in clashes between scientists and religious and political authorities, and so the researchers didn't always make their findings public.
- The Scientific Revolution combined with the Renaissance and the Reformation to transition Europe from medieval to modern times.



Early Enlightenment

The **Enlightenment** (also known as the **Age of Enlightenment** or the **Age of Reason**) was an intellectual and philosophical movement that dominated the world of ideas in Europe during the 18th century, the "Century of Philosophy"

- **Voltaire** → French, criticism of Christianity, especially the Catholic Church, and his advocacy of freedom of religion, freedom of speech, and separation of church and state.
- **John Locke** → *Two Treatises of Government (1689) → Social Contract*
- **Montesquieu** → French, Separation of Powers
- **Hobbes** → Human beings by nature must inevitable be controlled by absolute rulers.
- **Rousseau**

- Coffee...yum

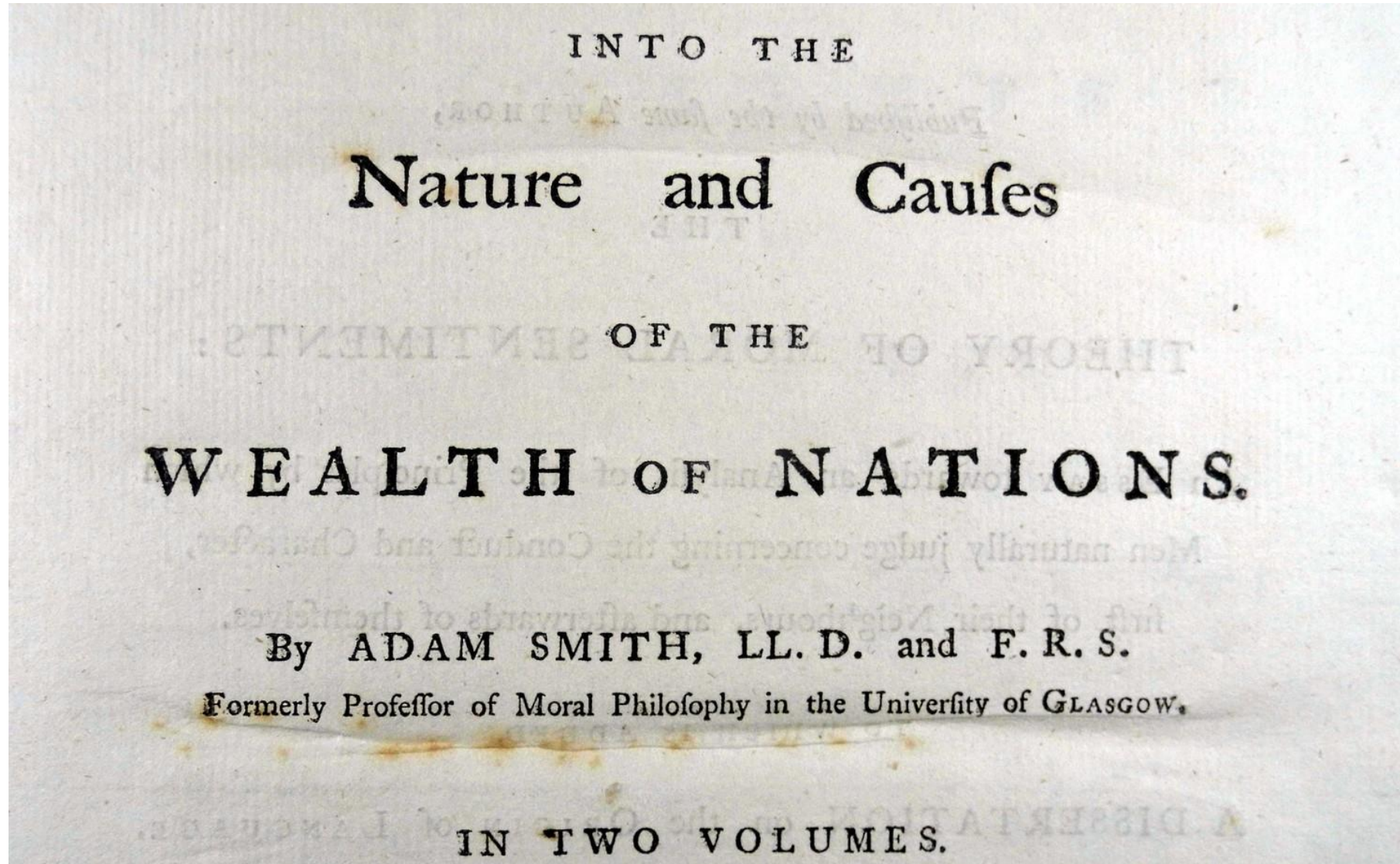


	Hobbes	Locke	Rousseau
Thoughts	People create gov't in exchange for law and order	People are born with natural rights, but give up some freedom to protect these rights	The only good gov't is one formed out of free will by the people, to protect the people
Gov't favored	Absolute Monarchy	Self-gov't Representative Democracy	Self-gov't; Direct Democracy
Quotes	"In a state of nature, Life is solitary, poor, nasty brutish, and short"	"All mankind... being all equal and independent, no one ought to harm another in his life, health, liberty or possessions."	"Man is born free, and everywhere he is in chains. "

Bourgeoises (BOORZWAHZE)

- Urban life
- Originally and generally, "those who live in the borough", that is to say, the people of the city (including merchants and craftsmen), as opposed to those of rural areas; in this sense, the bourgeoisie began to grow in Europe from the 11th century and particularly during the Renaissance of the 12th century,
- Powerful Dutch
- **Joint Stock Companies → organized commercial ventures on a large scale (investors).... Absolutism??? (Britain and Netherlands)**
- **Stocks**
- **Monopolies (Dutch East and West India Companies)**
- **Gentry**

Adam Smith versus Mercantilism



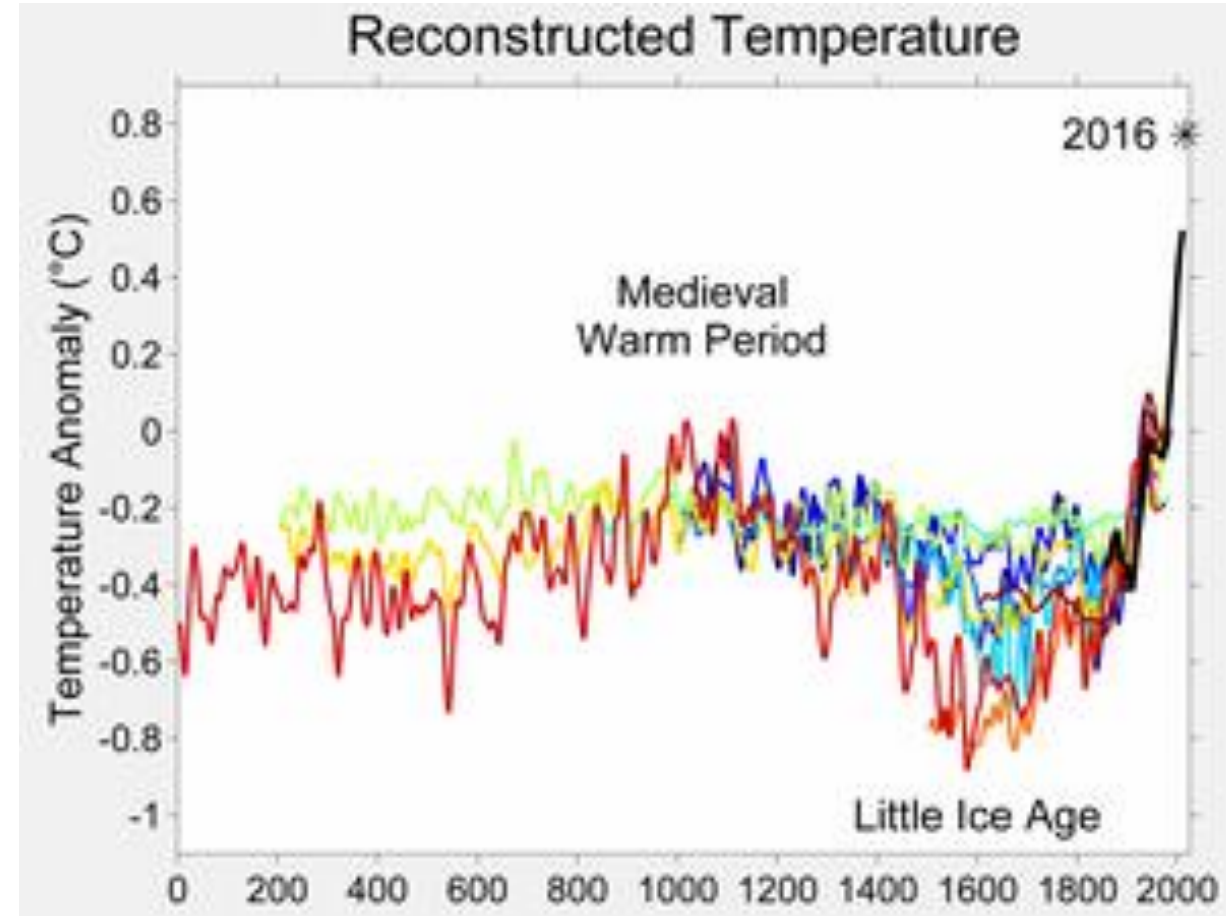
English Enclosure Movement

THEN THE ENCLOSURE MOVEMENT...
FENCES WENT UP, PEASANTS MOVED TO CITIES



Peasants and Laborers

- Serfs (Russia?)
- Life of a peasant/laborer
- Little Ice Age + Droughts → bad/unpredictable harvests → less food=more disease/crime BUT also very innovative! (17th century the worst) A bunch of wars...(taxes high/food is low) Witches???
- Changes in weather were profoundly disruptive because people directly depended on agriculture (work, rest, worship)
- Bread riots
- Potato (brought by Spanish in 1500s from New World)
- Deforestation
- Peasant revolts= foreshadowing...?



Women and Family

- Dowry
- “Bourgeoisie promoted marriages that advanced their social aspirations or furthered their business interests”
- 1/10th born from unwed mothers (a no no back then)



“The Spanish Black Legend”

